LUTHERAN WOMAN TODAY

/EL

MARCH 1992

COMMUNITY

God created us to be in community. Together we are a rich tapestry and design.

FEB 13 RECO

Property of Graduate Theological Union

Letters to the editor ****

Thanks

I want to say THANKS for the November issue. It is one of the best you have put together. There is something everyone can relate to. As we went through the study, each brought up someone who needed help that others were at the same of.

Anne Renkly Arlington, South Dakota

More on WIC

Just a word of appreciation for the informative page about WIC [Women and Children in Poverty] in the November LWT. Sending letters and birthday candles to Congress in 1989 was very fruitful and meaningful. In addition, since Congress is not yet committed to full funding, concerned persons in at least 20 states have succeeded in getting their state legislatures to appropriate funds for WIC. Until 1989, WIC was entirely a federal program under the Department of Agriculture. Now many states are also participating. Urge all state legislatures, and Congress, to be generous in funding WIC.

Esther B. McBride Rio Rancho, New Mexico Milk-toast theology?

We want to compliment LWT on the "Women and Children Living i Poverty" articles in the November issue. In September "Letters" Rutl Stierna of Virginia spoke of LWT's "homogenized, milk-toast theology and avoidance of discussion of the hard issues of today. We would like to add our voices in agreement. There are so many problems directly involving women: violence to women and children, quality health care for everyone, care of the elderly—the list is almost endless. Where better to read articles informing us on the ELCA's position on abortion or equal right or affirmative action than in our own magazine for women? Please continue to publish articles [like those in November that provide support and guidance in matters s vital to women today.

Jean Fladeboe and the Ruth Circle Salem Lutheran Church Longville, Minnesota

Hooray!

Finally! A Bible study that is a *Bible* study. This [September

Continued on inside back cover

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over meditation

n a southern Tanzanian vilge a Makonde artist imagines and rves in ebony an image. It is an age shaped by the artist's life, vals, and community. The curved, cirlar shapes suggest a communal rcle, not a hierarchy; the figures aching express mutual support in common task.

Those of us shaped by the values individualism may find our sensitities disturbed by this portrayal of mmunity. Our words say we value mmunity, but our lives often deny Even "support groups," our modnattempts to construct communities from the foundations of indidualism: our desire for personal sistance and affirmation.

Community is radical. Both the blical Hebrew and the traditional rican understandings of commuty reveal a critical, prophetic perective on our values and our way life. Community is more than colcutive individualism. Community es not collect individuals, it creates entity.

The Makonde artist presents huan touch expressively and extravantly. Human figures in contact supporting . . . lifting . . . encouring. In our society we often speak touch that invades, that imposes, at by intent is destructive, that ars down and leaves behind bunded souls.

But the unknown African artist who created the *ujamaa* sculpture on the front cover of this magazine reminds us also of touch that supports, and gives affection, that lifts souls to a richer experience of love and grace.

My Western culture shapes me so that I value diversified tasks, individual gifts, personal talents. The ujamaa artist's work speaks not of diversity, but of singleness of effort—one task, one job. Community gives life through its common will and singleness of purpose.

Where are the standouts, the superstars in this sculpture? There are none. In community's circle there is little place for the higher achiever at the expense of the lesser. Continuity of the whole is more important than hierarchy benefiting the few.

This artist from another place and from other values gives us not only refreshingly beautiful shapes and textures, but a radical "word" as well. Can we hear? Can we return to community? To do so may be earth's only hope, our grandchildren's only possibility.

Daniel W. Olson Program director for Englishspeaking West and Southern Africa ELCA Division for Global Mission

N THE COVER:

Tanzanian *ujamaa* carving represents community. Photographed by Greg Helgeson, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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©

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the benefit of Women of the ELCA participants, articles relating to men of the ELCA mission areas are marked with these symbols: A = ion, $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{community}$ and $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{growth}$.

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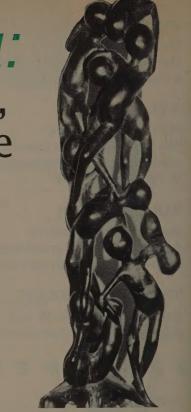
Ujamaa: Community, Swahili-Style

Lynda M. Tidemann

As soon as we had cleared customs at Kilimanjaro airport, we were whisked from the terminal to the Theological College, Makumira, Africa's largest Lutheran seminary, which is located near Arusha, Tanzania. The students had finished the quarter's work and were gathered in the chapel for the closing Eucharist. We were ushered into the service, then invited to join them at the altar to receive the bread and wine. We hastily dropped our bags and knelt with our Tanzanian brothers and sisters to share in the communion feast.

During the final hymn, the seminarians streamed outside to encircle us with a song, "We are all tied together, so come back here." I was deeply moved. We had been in Tanzania little more than one hour, yet we were already part of the family.

It was my introduction to *ujamaa*, a Swahili word that means "familyhood," the entire community woven together in all of life. The idea of *ujamaa* gained national attention in Tanzania when the former president of the country, Julius Nyerere, moved people from small scattered villages into larger units to encourage cooperative farming. I soon learned that the Makonde tribe is known for its beautiful ujamaa carvings, and I was determined to have one.



Ujamaa is a Swahili word that means familyhood, the entire community woven together in all of life.

I entered a local hotel and greeted by a roomful of intricate ony ujamaa carvings, each one picting a group of people of all s and ages entwined in each oth lives. Some of the representat were realistic, others stylize scanned the shelves. How cou choose my ujamaa carving? My fell on a tall, cylindrical piece: figures, each one lifting a heavy dle, each leaning against anot This one had my name on it! I the shop, statue under my amenter the world of ujamaa, of f

ood, of community African-style. n Tanzania, it is common knowle that you can't be human alone, only in community. Relations are all-important. When peomeet, they spend time greeting another though they may be l-acquainted and may have retly spoken. "How are you? How is r family? Your husband? How are r children? Are the crops growing ?" One simply does not get down the business at hand without se crucial questions! No matter at the urgency, there is always e to speak together. Conversas are often punctuated with "Pole a!" an empathetic expression inating the listener shares the aker's feelings, be they anger, joy orrow.

lealth means being whole, having lthy relationships. "With whom your relationships broken?" is first question asked when one is Rituals of reconciliation are comm. Old men may trade blankets, young women exchange suckling dren for a time. Elders may cut

their wrists and share blood. Eating together ritualizes reconciliation.

The meal is a communal event, as people gather around a heaping bowl of *ugali*, a thick *maize* porridge, pull off chunks and dip them into a common stew pot. In earlier times, whole villages would gather for the evening meal, with each family providing a dish, a Tanzanian version of potluck.

As I traveled through the countryside and made discoveries about familyhood in Tanzania, I frequently unwrapped my ujamaa statue to enjoy its beauty. The carving soon took on new meaning for me as a symbol of Christian community: all the saints of God who comfort, strengthen, inform, guide, and challenge me. The figures came to represent my "meditative council" of forebears, contemporaries, people I've met and

In Tanzania, it is common knowledge that you can't be human alone.

A day at the Usa River narket near Arusha, Tanzania.



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A woman plaits the hair of a young friend.

those I've never seen, whose lives and words send me forth with the

gospel.

I can't be human alone! How I know that truth in the depths of my being. If left entirely to myself, even my finest ideas become skewed. I need my brothers and sisters to round off my rough edges, to bring balance to my life and work, to add their gifts and ideas to mine. Together we are a tapestry of rich color and design.

God created us to be in community, to be in relationship. We can do together what we cannot possibly do separately! Imagine the consequences if that vision caught the entire Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, caught each congregation,

and every member!

We can do together what we cannot possibly do separately. We know the truth of that when we sing in a choir, play in an orchestra, participate in a drama. We know the truth of that when a group plans a gathering, completes a project, when a whole community responds to an emergency. We know the discipline and energy involved, and we know

God created us to be in community, to be in relationship.

the joy of moving together, bega k bega, "shoulder to shoulder," as Tanzanians say. God needs each us, and each of our congregation and God needs us together, enab mission across the United States around the globe.

I carry my ujamaa statue with when I travel. Sometimes I actu pack it up and take it to a works to share it with others, but alwa carry it in my heart. I count on wisdom, the insight, the vision, the love of those whose lives to and guide me as I seek to be faith all of us lifting and leaning toget

It is in the Eucharist that I kn most fully the familyhood of whi speak. There I am made wh made healthy, fully reconciled to and everlastingly connected to saints of all times and places, maa to its fullest, from Makumir Minnesota to Malaysia! ■

Lynda M. Tidemann has been elementary-level teacher; a miss ary in Guyana, South America; an associate in ministry at Gl

Dei Lutheran Church in St. Paul, Minnesota. She serves the ELCA Division for Global Mission as program director for East Africa and the Caribbean.



Community

onna Hacker Smith

a child, I loved to write my address in the longest possible m, listing my name, street address, city, state, nation, anet, galaxy, and, finally, "the universe." Perhaps you did e same. From childhood we define the boundaries of our orld from our own individual perspective. The entire world yots around us.

I was introduced to a different world and a different frame reference when, as a young adult, I moved to Japan and rved as a single-term lay missionary. The Japanese version self-understanding, grounded in community identity, imessed itself on me quickly. In Japanese culture, one is idenied in terms of one's group, whether that group is school

employer or family.

Even in the ritual of self-introduction (called *jikoshokai* in panese), I learned to identify myself by means of my commities: school, church and neighborhood. To this day, when ell anyone familiar with Japan that I lived in Kumamoto, eel compelled to offer a sample of the local dialect (Kumoto ben) to verify my community identity. Shared memes of the famous sights of the city, the nearby Lutheran ple camp, and the unforgettable presence of Mount Aso—active volcano near Kumamoto that is part of the city's ntity—give me a warm sense of belonging.

Moments of true community identity stay in our memory

I shape who are. I recall e Sunday en I headed me to my all apart-

The Japanese version of self-understanding is grounded in community identity.

rning of worship and activities at Kumamoto Lutheran urch. I was tired enough to relish the quiet of my cozy, ssy dwelling. I was startled to find the apartment door ocked, and to hear the sound of many young voices. "Oh' I thought, "I haven't the energy for an afternoon of youth up!"





But as I entered my little apartment, I was greeted pleasant bustle. Two of the girls from our youth group at work in the kitchen preparing a big pot of *yakisoba* favorite noodle dish. The boys had their end of things we hand: bowls and chopsticks ready for everyone, space he fired up, and the apartment warm and welcoming. My se irritability quickly gave way to the joy of Christian connity.

Does community shape us, or do we shape our commu I was brought up to believe in the power of the individu

Does community shape us, or do we shape our community?

the difference that I, or other individual, could r in the community and, in the world. I have learn know the difference betbeing assertive and bein

gressive. And I have been taught how to use that skill a strong individual presence within my community cont It's a good feeling to be recognized and affirmed for indiviskills, strengths, and achievements. No one, including ever wants to feel like a mere "cog in the wheel."

But I learned a valuable lesson in Japan. It was que challenge to live up to the identity I had as a member community. There is a great feeling that comes with lidentified as a teacher at Kyushu Gakuin Lutheran High School, or as a Lutheran missionary, or as a resof Kumamoto, Japan. While the expectations of others, to on the groups to which I belonged, were sometimes he they helped me to learn not only who I am, but whose I

Does community shape us, or do we shape community answer at this point in my faith journey is, Yes! We seemmunity, it's true—otherwise all church community would be identical. And, if we are open and faithful, munity shapes us. When I am truly mindful of my connity identity, I seek to present myself as a member of body of Christ in every situation—sometimes implied.

sometimes explicitly. Being a part of that body creates high expectations. The sense of community and belonging that it provides is unsurpassed in warmth and offers encouragement to every member.

The Rev. Donna Hacker Smith is pastor at Prince of Peace Lutheran Church in Freeport, Illinois.



The **American Bible Society** and Community

Carole L. Kraemer

rlyle Adams of Ravenna, New k, received a call at 3 A.M. from dys, a new friend. "I have AIDS," said, "And I want to drive into river."

Reaching for her American Bible ciety scripture booklet, Mrs. Ads responded by telling her that othing can separate you from the e of God" (Romans 8:38).

Encouraged, Gladys shed some rs and fears. She promised to pick food and a scripture booklet on way to work. The booklet conned the verse, "For this reason we ver become discouraged. Even ugh our physical being is gradu-

decaying, yet our ritual being is rewed day after day" Corinthians 4:16, day's English Vern).

A few months later adys said the bookwas her constant mpanion. After adys' death, her ther reported that othing Can Sepae Us From the Love God" was inscribed Gladys' gravestone. r mother handed 's. Adams a gift m Gladys, an envee with five crisp

\$20-dollar bills. Mrs. Adams made a donation to the American Bible Society in memory of Gladys.

The American Bible Society (ABS) is a pandenominational 300,000member society. As a publisher, the American Bible Society prints, promotes and distributes Bibles throughout the United States, reaching special groups of people in formats appropriate to them. Using selected direct quotations, the ABS Scripture booklets target their mes-

sage for many with special needs, such as those who are sick, el- American derly, blind, in prison,





As word quickly spread throughout the Russian parliament building, throngs of people lined up for the Scriptures.

RCH 1992 9 lonely, addicted, homeless, and those considering suicide—as well as migrant workers, singles, newlyweds, athletes. The ABS publishes translation guides, exegesis (interpretation) resources, and EveryWord,

American Bible Society computer software for retrieving Scripture texts.



Young people at the 1991 ELCA Youth Gathering in Dallas, Texas, reviewed American Bible Society Scripture materials.

For 175 years the ABS has adhered to its mission: to provide the Scriptures, without comment, to all people, affordably, in languages they understand. Along with the multidenominational United Bible Society of Redding, England, the ABS has distributed over 5 billion scripture portions in 1,946 languages. This serves 90 percent of the world's population but still falls short of covering the world's estimated 5,000 languages. It does all this on a current budget of \$50 million, supported by members, sales and endowmentsand by volunteers.

Volunteers often call attention to, and gain support for, the ABS by cap-

italizing on a personal interest a linking it to the ABS. Such volunte efforts have been as diverse as 1,600-mile cycling tour of the Ea Coast; a 100,000-volume sale books gathered throughout Ne England; sales of refurbished to collected in special barrels at shoping malls; and Scripture Card ve

es pasted into recycl greeting cards and d tributed to shut-ins

This 175th anniv sary year, which er in May 1992, has be marked by publicat of the refreshing comprehensible Compre temporary Engli Version (CEV) of t New Testament, r ticulously translat from the Greek. A other achieveme was the rapid delive of 300,000 Today's I glish Version Bibles response to a Pen gon call for small bles with camoufla print cover, compl

with Desert Storm U.S. Cents Command and U.S. military brar seals. (See also the devotion, on po 48 of this issue, for the ABS anniv sary song, which was commission for the celebration and written by Lutheran musician.—ED.)

Anniversary challenges inch publishing an Old Testament C temporary English Version (avable in 1996); a contemporary Nav Bible; an illustrated CEV New T tament (available this spring), a the "Gifts of Love" campaign to se 30 million Bibles this year to Rus and Eastern Europe.

Every contributor of \$3 or m can follow these activities in

nerican Bible Society Record, the cond-oldest continuously pubhed magazine in the United States fter The New England Journal of redicine).

The American Bible Society offers ays for communities to come tother to serve other communities rough the Word of God. In keeping the the ABS 175th anniversary teme "The Word of God, Alive and tive" (Hebrews 4:12, Today's Entire" (Hebrews 4:12, Today's Entire" (Hebrews 4:12, Today's Entire entire protection), Faye Flemister entire protection organizations and communities. Flemister, the ABS director for volunteers, says, "It just takes bit of planning to add Scripture ards to trays at luncheon meetings. The protection of the same ards to trays at luncheon meetings.

Adeline Schubert, an Evangelical atheran Church in America memor who is a sunflower and wheat rmer from Bowdon, North Dakota, nows that through her ABS "Gifts Love" talks, Bibles will reach their assian destination. She believes od is using her to minister. She distibutes scripture booklets in her vn community, saying, "If you en't doing something, you're part the problem. You don't know who

arole L. Kraemer, Washington, C., and New York City, is a comunications consultant with experte in publishing and international

lations. A caduate of aduate of aduate of service of the control o

ill be touched."



Volunteers and the ABS

The American Bible Society volunteers attend various religious denominational meetings and conventions, operate Scripture Courtesy Centers at fairs and public gatherings, or coordinate congregational activities like Bible Sunday each November.

The ABS holds volunteer training sessions 10 times a year, in which volunteers receive 24 hours of instruction. "Many Lutherans participate," reports ABS's Faye Flemister, "but we don't identify people by denomination. Our volunteers are super. The love they have for God's word gives them so much energy."

It was, in fact, an 84-year-old longtime ABS volunteer, Dorothy Haas of Minneapolis, who first suggested to Lutheran Woman Today that an article on the society and its work appear in this anniversary year. Years ago Haas was the first volunteer coordinator of the ABS, working out of its New York City office. (Many will remember Haas from her leadership of Lutheran women's organizations in the 1950s and 60s).

To find out more about the volunteer program, contact Faye Flemister, Director of Volunteers, The American Bible Society, 1865 Broadway, New York, NY 10023 or call 212/408-1391.

A catalog of ABS publications, including the popular Scripture Cards and Daily Bible Reading Guides, is available from the same address.

-CK

Cosmic Community: God's Creation

Richard A. Swanson

The fields around Sycamore, Illinois, slide flatly in all directions toward the horizon, suggesting that only sameness lies beyond. As a child, I was not wooed by adventures far beyond those fields. Home, friends, church, school and town were enough. This was my world.

Others must have felt as I did. The month after I graduated from high school and the Korean "conflict" began, *Life* magazine called my town the "buckle of the fast-vanishing isolationist belt in America."

he facts of life were all in place then. Men: powerful leaders. Women: dependable helpers. God: in his heavens, over all and all over. Jesus: watcher of the heart. Church: Christian, Lutheran, Swedish (and not necessarily in that order). And the earth: an it, a thing, endlessly usable (and certainly not spelled with a capital E!)

But there were roads that led away from Sycamore, and I followed one of them to Augustana College by the mighty Mississippi, sure that I was on a four-year circle tour that would bring home again. So far, 41 ye later, that homecomi hasn't happened.

I am sure that Sycamonow a ripe prospect for Cago suburbanhood, he changed. Where once Jo Deere, Case, and Farm tractors could be seen parkight on the main stree Buicks, BMWs, and Toyonow fill the spaces. The wor or at least Cable News Nework's view of it, is as close Sycamore as it is to Baghd

I'm even surer that l changed. I've noticed that ing a man is about the sar sized deal as a woman be a woman. I wince when I h God always being dressed addressed as a man. I Earth (I now give it a cap E) has become us rather the it, home rather than thi And when theologian Sa McFague describes us Ch tians in her recent book, M els of God, as "mothers a fathers . . . lovers . . . co-cr tors, and friends" of t Earth, I recognize that g for myself.

God is calling us today to stewards of a community home, if you will, that is no

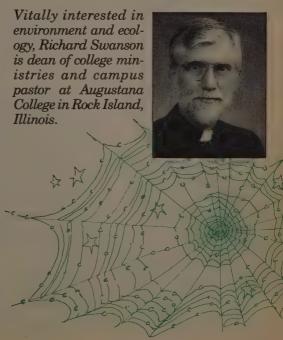
g short of cosmic. We are beg called from our small selfade worlds to the real orld, Christ's world, in hich everything and everyne are connected with wonous complication. It is as if e're hearing for the first me Paul's description of od, Christ, and creation in s letter to the Colossians: Thrist is exactly like God, ho cannot be seen. He is the rst-born Son, superior to all eation. . . . All things were eated by God's Son, and evything was made for him. od's Son was before all else, nd by him everything is held gether. He is the head of his dy, which is the church" lolossians 1:15-18a, Conmporary English Version).

✓ike the seamless be worn by Jesus, creation , it turns out, a single piece. he oneness of all God's creion haunts and indicts me. hauvinism displayed, plasfoam discarded, propelnts sprayed, energy wasted: am guilty. No longer is my nfulness a private affair beveen myself and God. Real n today is public, cosmic. eal sin is whatever seeks to stroy the seamless fabric of od's creation: judging, dividg, exploiting, ignoring, polting, acquiring, abusing.

As always, the wages of sin death, and the wages of cosic sin is cosmic death. In ct, some say the cosmos is ying. If Earth and its theres are any sign, then here is truth in our worst

fear. A threatened and threatening atmosphere and biosphere, disappearing rain forests and appearing wastelands, rising mountain ranges of garbage . . . all are my/our doing. There is good reason not only for guilt, but for despair.

et, if our sin grown cosmic is the bad news, the good news is that God's forgiving love has, from the beginning, been equally cosmic. Our penitence and conversion still find, in God's forgiveness, the vocation of new life as colovers with God of all creation. Created to be the Earth's responsible consciousness, we can yet be faithful, forgiven stewards of the community that God has given us and all that is: A community that is ours, to make or break.



"So if I, your Lord and Teacher, have washed your feet, you also ought to wash one another's feet. For I have set you an example, that you also should do as I have done to you."

Iohn 13:14-15, NRSV

Beautiful Feet

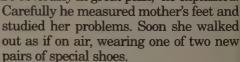
Ruth B. Ressmeyer

Maundy Thursday comes again, with its lesson of Jesus washing his disciples' feet. As I hear the story read from John 13, a memory stirs of my 80-year-old mother.

After my father died, mother, though not in the best of health, undertook to visit her five living children—widely scattered in different states—and two sisters. When she came to visit us she could hardly walk because of severe foot pain. Prolonged fatigue, poor circulation, and shoe pressure coupled with some genetically irregular bone structure were taking their toll.

As soon as possible, I made an appointment with a podiatrist, selected from the yellow pages. I can still see how gently he laid my mother's feet, first one, then the other, upon his lap. As he filed down her thickened toenails, some of the filings fell haplessly onto his trousers. I was moved by the tender touch with which he handled the aching. rather unlovely feet of this elderly woman.

That same day I drove mother to a shoe store recommended by the podiatrist. As we entered, a middle-aged man ran to meet us. "I'm the owner here, and I only wait upon people who are obviously in great pain," he explained.



Mother died less than three months later, the shoes still almost new. I've never forgotten the unexpected, tangible compassion shown us twice that day by two strangers, who followed in Jesus' Maundy Thursday footsteps.

Ruth Ressmeyer, an associate in ministry, is a member of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, in Greenpark (Long Island), New York.



Grace-full Communication

Donald F. Hetzler

ars ago Mrs.
terson, a parishner, remarked to
a, her eyes ablaze,
his congregation
ffers from ingrown
nversation." On the
ot I learned that
r little flock, small
it was, needed a
wsletter.
Her remark also

ight me what is sic to community: ople need to know, ed to be told, need have opportunity respond, and need exchange ideas. In ort, a community ust communicate. grown conversation warts community, cause information i't shared and terchange is evented among ople who expect the th to participate. That's what mmunication is out—give and take nong a group, pristians included.

hat difference does

nristian faith make

communication?

What
difference
does
Christian
faith make
to
communication?

Here are some ideas.

First, and most important, communication and the desire to communicate are gifts of God's grace. The "how" of writing, speaking and broadcasting effectively is only a fraction of the significant intersection between faith and communication.

If communication were only a matter of clarity, style and completeness, Christians would not have such concerns about mastering it. But our God-given ability to express ourselves brings with it a deeper notion of grace.

Furthermore, we aren't solitary creatures. God has created us to live in community. We need and depend on others. And communication is necessary to healthy community, just as Mrs. Peterson contended.

Note, too, that God communicates. God has called together a particular community and called them his people. God has made himself known through word and sacrament, elements that make up and maintain that family. So we communicate in many ways linking together the people of God through a parish newsletter, a circle Bible study

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group, or the reception of holy communion with cobelievers.

No wonder that a "breakdown in communication" gets the blame for internal ruptures in families and communities. Instances of failure to inform or opportunities to misinform. misconstrue, mislead or misunderstand are unfortunately common and loaded with explosive potential. Everybody children included has experienced disappointment, embarrassment. sorrow, betrayal and anger because of words heard, seen or read. Likewise, words have given us moments of elation, surprise, anticipation, amazement and happiness.

The knowing of news, whether good news or bad, has an impact on community. And often not knowing carries a stronger negative impact, especially if the news withheld is bad news.

Communication among Christians should reflect God's communication with us. Consequently, Communication
among
Christians
should reflect
God's
communication
with us.

faith tells us that communication should be clear, honest and useful. Such faithful speech or writing builds up the community, promotes friendship and, above all, expresses care—care for others, for truth and for language. Here are a few guidelines that served me well in my career as a communicator in the church.



TAKE CARE TO BE CLEAR. Clarity begins with respect for the Word of God and for the words of our language. Since may words have more than one meaning, being clear as we us words requires som precision, first in thought, then in speech.

Think, for instan of the difference in value between an o car and an antique car. Abraham Linco is said to have accused an opponer of trying to convinc voters that a horse chestnut is the sam as a chestnut horse once telephoned a newspaper with the title of a program o the topic "Euthanasia." The paper announced the topi as "Youth in Asia."



TAKE CARE TO BE HONEST. This means that ou conversation be truthful, not merely credible. Sadly, ma statements can be credible or believab without being hone Manipulation of words can make a bad thing appear acceptable, or a wrong thing right. The emphasis in recent political campaigns on "damage control,"

oin doctors" and mage consultants" derscores the many sys communication to be misleading.

E CARE TO MAKE NGUAGE USEFUL. e learned lately to cognize parish nouncements inted in the lletin—as well as ose given orally—as idence of caring for e people of God. ch communication ilds up the commuy in many ways. In is light even dinary announceents become the ammar of grace, pressing the ncerns of the ople. Perhaps they e an anticipatory mment on our song thanksgiving, hank the Lord and ng his praise; tell eryone what he has ne" (Lutheran Book Worship, page 72).

KE CARE TO AVOID
IDUE NOVELTY.
is not really necesry to strive for
mmunication that
clever, or unusual
unique. For
stance, I once
verheard a sales-

Take care
to be clear,
to be honest,
to make
language
useful, to
avoid undue
novelty.

woman describe the satin sheen of a dress she was showing with these words: "It shimmerizes." That's novelty gone a bit too far for my ears.

So let us take care of our language. It is a living language that changes and grows naturally as people use it. And we should treat it as any living gift from God.

Our communication needs to be flavored with a quality of grace so our communities may be blessed, not destroyed. Civility and candor are already in short supply in this world.

Our language deserves respect just as we are respectful of persons. Christians know a gracious Lord who told stories, taught and often suffered the consequences of forthright communication. Jesus communicated with love, respect and truthfulness. It is a rare gift to be able to communicate freely and to, among other things, "tell everyone what he has done." \blacksquare

The Rev. Donald
Hetzler, Geneva,
Illinois, is past executive director of the
Associated Church
Press. A recently
retired Evangelical
Lutheran Church in
America clergyman,
he lives with his wife
Marilyn, a teacher,
and enjoys refurbishing their 140year-old house and
painting watercolors.



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A God Who Weeps, A God Who Laughs

Terence E. Fretheim

A true community has been defined as a place where you laugh with those who laugh and weep with those who weep. Does God belong to such communities? Or, does God stand outside in unaffected isolation?

God is certainly present and active in the communities of which we are a part. The Scriptures-both Old Testament and New-say even more: God chooses to be so engaged in the life of our communities that God is deeply affected by what happens there—or doesn't happen. The Old Testament is particularly vocal about both God's thoughts and feelings on the human situation. God responds to people and situations with action and passion. The Bible speaks of a God who suffers: because of us, with us, and for us.

God suffers because of us.

God suffers because people reject him and violate their relationship with God. Some Bible

texts speak of God as the Holy One whose heart is grieved: "How often they...grieved him in the desert!" (Psalm 78:40*). Or "they...grieved his holy spirit..." (Isaiah 63:10). When God saw the extent of human wickedness, "it grieved him to his heart" (Genesis 6:6).

Ephesians picks up this theme and admonishes Christians: "And do not grieve the Holy Spirit of God..." (4:30). A Lenten hymn says it well: "Your heart, O God, is grieved, we know, By ev'ry evil, ev'ry woe...." (Lutheran Book of Worship 96).

Jeremiah often speaks laments from God to Israel. For example: ". . . I thought you would call me, My Father, and would not turn from following me" (3:19b). Isaiah 65:1b is an especially poignant divine lament: "I said, 'Here I am, here I am,' to a nation that did not call on my name." Hosea 11:1-9 portrays God as a parent who is in agony over a prodigal child.

These laments are echoed in Jesus' own words in Matthew 23:37: "Jerusalem, Jerusalem. . . . How often have I desired to gather your children together

as a hen gathers her brood under her wings, and you were not willing!"

It is important to note that God suffers as God, not as a human being. God does not become callous or embittered by suffering. God is able to work with the suffering to bring about good. God's saving will never wavers. God's faithfulness never ceases. God's steadfast love endures forever.

God suffers with us.

God enters into our suffering situations and makes them his own. "I have observed the misery of my people . . . I have heard their cry. . . . I know [experience] their sufferings, and I have come down to deliver them" (Exodus 3:7-8a). God enters into human sufferings so deeply that he personally experiences what people are having to endure.

In Jeremiah 9:17-18, God includes himself among the mourning women, "... that our eyes may run down with tears, and our eyelids flow with water" (see also Jeremiah 31:20). This Godly lamenting extends to the suffering of non-Israelites (Jeremiah 48:30-36) and even to the distress of the fields and animals (Jeremiah 9:10). God knows the sufferings of our world from the inside, and that means our suffering will never have the last word.

Nowhere is this truth more evident than in the suffering of Jesus, whose heart reveals the heart of God. In both Old and New Testaments we can see that God is not stymied or immobilized by suffering; rather God can use suffering to bring goodness and blessing out of the worst of situations.

God suffers for us.

At the center of the Christian faith is the confession that Jesus "suffered under Pontius Pilate" for us. In fact the Old Testament prepares the way for this word when it speaks of a God who gives of self on behalf of the world. God chooses to bear our sins rather than deal with us on strictly legal terms: "... You have burdened me with your sins. . . . I, I am He who blots out your transgressions for my own sake" (Isaiah 43:24-25, emphasis added).

In Isaiah 42:14, God's suffering, portrayed in terms of a woman's labor pains, brings about a new creation of Israel beyond destruction: "I [God] will cry out like a woman in labor, I will gasp and pant." Only by God personally entering a life-and-death situation can it be broken open from the inside. This divine activity anticipates the suffering and death of Jesus, in whom God was reconciling the world to himself.

The God who suffers is also the God who rejoices.

Proverbs 8:31 speaks of the wisdom of God "rejoicing in his inhabited world and delighting in the human race." God "takes

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pleasure in those who fear him, in those who hope in his steadfast love" (Psalm 147:11). God is one who "will rejoice over you with gladness... renew you in his love... exult over you with loud singing..." (Zephaniah 3:17). "... As the bridegroom rejoices over the bride, so shall your God rejoice over you" (Isaiah 62:5b). The "joy in heaven" of Luke 15:7 suggests a vibrant earthly/heavenly community in which God fully participates.

During his lifetime, Jesus responded with both sorrow and joy as he moved among the people and shared in their community life. In so doing, he was mirroring the very heart of God.

If we, too, would truly live in

community, that will mean learning to weep and laugh with others. Even more, it will mean testifying to God's own suffering, most supremely in Jesus, so that one day all our tears will be wiped away and joy alone will fill the air (Isaiah 25:8; Revelation 21:4).

Dr. Terence Fretheim is professor of Old Testament at Luther Northwestern Theological Seminary in St. Paul, Minnesota.



*Scripture quotations are from the New Revised Standard Version.

REVIEW

The Suffering of God:
An Old Testament Perspective
by Terence E. Fretheim
(Fortress Press, 1984, fourth printing 1991; \$12.95).

Terence Fretheim writes, "All too often the sole focus of the ministry of the church has been on whether one believes in God. Insufficient attention has been given to the kind of God in whom one believes, often with disastrous results." Fretheim broadens our understanding of God by focusing on divine suffering. He examines various metaphors, or images, of God in the Old Testament.

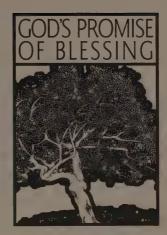
Fretheim asserts that the

Old Testament God is not solely a God of wrath and judgment, but a God who enters into the human situation and suffers along with humanity.

The book is an excellent resource for both clergy and laypeople: it is thought-provoking for those eager to gain a better understanding of God, especially in the midst of suffering.

> Monica Melanchthon Chicago, Illinois

Session 3 The Road to Glory



Judith A. VanOsdol-Hansen Robert J. LaRiviere

ble Basis: Matthew 14:1—15:39; 21:1-45; 26:1-68

udy Text: Matthew 26:1-68

very human Jesus, wishing there were some other way, is edient to the Father's will, even in the face of betrayal, abandament, and humiliation. The Son of God "suffered under Pons Pilate, was crucified, died, and was buried. . . . On the third y he rose again." These words of the Apostles' Creed were the undation of faith on which the church of Jesus Christ began. day, they remain the center of our proclamation and the source our strength.

During the seasons of Lent and Easter we will travel the road Jesus' passion and resurrection. In a world where people still emand signs" and "desire wisdom," we will seek blessing in the umbling block" and "foolishness" of one who by death becomes hrist the power of God and the wisdom of God" (1 Corinthians 22-24).



pening Prayer

thank you, Lord, that you did not withway your love from the disciples who deted you. Forgive us when our loyalty to is weak. With the assurance of your giveness, strengthen us to forgive others to witness to you. Amen.

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Understanding the Word

Read Matthew 26:1-5. As we read how Jesus is betrayed by one who was with him from the beginning, abandoned by the other 11, and dragged from one court to another, the enemy appears to be in control. Jesus, who once taught with authority and worked miracles, now seems unable to save himself, or to keep even his closest followers loyal.

No one could force this moment to take place before Jesus finished all his teachings (verse 1). Now, no one can keep Jesus from being "handed over to be crucified" (verse 2). The powers of this world are determined to silence him.

Read verses 6-13. Here we meet the only person in the passion narrative who assists Jesus in preparing for what he has to do. Ignoring the disciples' protests, an unnamed woman pours expensive ointment on Jesus' head. She is anointing him for burial. All four gospels have a version of this story (see Mark 14:3-9; Luke 7:37-39; John 12:1-8).

This humble woman has no authority and little worth in the culture and tradition in which she lives. In a sense, you might say she stands for all those who, in the world's eyes, seem of little worth or value.

Yet Jesus honors her with an eternal remembrance. The scene is almost a beatitude come to life. Blessed is this humble woman of faith, for she shall be remembered (Matthew 26:13). In the same way, the gospel remembers all those who are "the least" and frees them for life.

1

Compare this woman's act of love with the actions of the chief priests that precede it (verses 3-5); with Judas (verses 14-16); and with the disciples' response (verses 8-9). How by her actions is she an example of "the light of the world" that Jesus describes in Matthew 5:14-16?

2



How often have you heard this story read or interpreted? Maybe not too often. What do you think the low profile of this powerful story might say about the church and what often gets that there is an error in the God's Promf Blessing leader guide in the answer for ion 2, found on page 14. The word innt in the guide should read indignant.—

d 26:17-30. Jesus and the 12 disciples sit for a Passover meal, eal to commemorate how God brought Israel out of slavery gypt. This meal had been celebrated for hundreds of years, now something new is happening. By offering himself as the b of God who takes away the sin of the world, Christ replaces blood of the lamb that saved God's people from death with own blood. The bitter herbs that reminded people of their lage in Egypt become the body of Christ.



3

do the disciples respond to Jesus' ancement of the betrayal (verse 22)? Why ou think that each disciple seeks reassurthat he will not be the betrayer?

on God makes a covenant (verse 28), God provides the means alfilling it. In this meal, Jesus' blood is offered "for many for corgiveness of sins." The blood of Christ is strength for life in world, and a promise that we will share in the feast of the per's kingdom (see verse 29).

ead verses 31-46. Peter's threefold denial of Jesus is infas, but actually all the disciples deserted Jesus (verse 31). All ded Peter in vowing to die with Jesus before they would ever whim. See how verse 35 says it.

4

t would have to happen before the disciples ally do what they have vowed—die for as indeed, later on, some of them do? t does this suggest to us about our own nitment to follow Jesus?

sus takes with him into the garden the same disciples who witness his glorious trans-

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Bible study

figuration (see 17:1-8). Three times he goes off to pray and asks them to stay awake; three times they fall asleep. Jesus is alone in his agony. Read 26:39 aloud. What does this verse suggest about how Christians ought to pray?

Read verses 47-56. Jesus' arrest is carried out amid great ironies: "A large crowd with swords and clubs" arrives, prepared to do battle (verse 47). The crowd has been gathered by the religious leaders of the people. Judas greets Jesus with a kiss. Jesus calls him "friend." The only act of physical violence is committed by one of Jesus' followers. Jesus rebukes the crowd for coming to him at night, as if he were "a bandit" (verse 55), instead of arresting him while he taught openly in the temple.

In the above scene, what kind of power does the crowd have? What kind of power does Jesus have (see verse 53) and why does he choose not to use it (see verse 54)? Read John 10:17-18. Reflect together on what these verses tell us about Jesus' use of power. Which kind of power do you think is greater—calling on "twelve legions of angels" (Matthew 26:53) or laying down life of one's own accord (John 10:18)?

Think about the powers and responsibilities God has given you. What can you learn from Jesus about how to use your powers?

Review Matthew 5:5. How can this verse apply to Jesus? Read 26:57-68. Jesus is brought before Caiaphas for his first trial. The problem at hand is a religious one, because blasphemy the charge against Jesus—is punishable by death. Convinced that Jesus must die, the chief priests and the whole council see nothing wrong with seeking out false testimony (verse 59). These great religious leaders are willing to put a man to death on the basis of lies and misunderstandings!

7

people misunderstand what Jesus says at the temple (refer to verse 61; see also 10). Jesus is speaking of his own body, which be destroyed and on the third day rise. the people think he is speaking of their wed place of worship. Why do you suppose is speaks of his body as a "temple"? Why do you think Jesus remains silent in face of his accusers? Look at verse 63.

8

d verses 57-68. What does Jesus say that enrages his hearers? From their point of v, is the anger justified? Why or why not?



terpreting the Word

e passion is God's answer to Jesus' prayer in the garden, that it's will be done. His disciples sleep through Jesus' agony in garden and abandon him in the hour of his trial. Neither us' followers nor his enemies can comprehend a "suffering vant" as the Messiah (see Isaiah 53:3-12). Yet, a woman, whose me we don't even know, had the wisdom and faith to anoint a lavishly.

9

w does this woman's act in Matthew 26:6prepare the reader for the story of Jesus' sion? Jesus understands the woman's gese as an anointing for burial (verse 12). Do think the woman also understands her on in this way? Explain your answer.

us sees forgiveness as central to community and personal reonships. Knowing that not one of the 12 would stand by him the end, he still offers them forgiveness in the new covenant ough his body and blood. This is grace.



Bible study

The disciples vow on their own strength and conviction never to deny Jesus; they do not yet understand the bread and wine their Lord has just given them. They are so certain of their own ability to remain faithful, they miss Jesus' promise to go before them into Galilee (verse 32).

Living the Word

Tradition is a good, even essential part of life. Sometimes, however, tradition can oppose the will of God. "We never did it that way before" is, in simple terms, part of what sent Jesus to the cross. He shook up comfortable people. He challenged rigid and controlling legalism. He sought peace. He called for repentance, the turning away from an old way of life in favor of a new way.

You may wish to begin developing a journal as you work your way through Matthew. If so, try making entries based on thoughts, ideas, activities that emerge from the "Living the Word"

sections at the end of each study.

Take time to consider the ways of doing and saying things, and the ways of relating to people, that you inherited as part of your family or ethnic tradition. Consider the choices you make to say, or not to say, something; to go, or not to go, somewhere; to spend, or not to spend, time with someone.

Family, culture and traditions teach us how to live and cope with life. Sometimes, however, tradition gets in the way of growth. Think of one or two things about your own tradition and background that you might like to have changed in your own life. In prayer—alone or with others—ask God to guide you toward that change.

Looking Ahead

In Session 4 we will continue to study the passion in Matthew 26:69—27:61.

God's Promise of Blessing: A Study of the Gospel of Matthew was prepared by Women of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America under the direction of the Rev. Ivis LaRiviere-Mestre, Editor. Contributing Editor: The Rev. Nancy Koester. Copyright © 1992 Augsburg Fortress. May not be reproduced without permission.

Comments and questions relating to the Bible study should be sent to the Rev. Karen Battle, Women of the ELCA Director for Educational Re-

sources, 8765 W. Higgins Rd., Chicago, IL 60631-4189.

A resource book (code 2-9225; \$3.95) and a leader guide (code 2-9226; \$3.50) are available to supplement the study. Order from your nearest Augsburg Fortress location, or call 1-800-328-4648.

What Will You Do?

Jackie Pine

at will you do when you I out I am infected with AIDS virus?

Tou know me. I've been a mber of our congregation as many years as you be. I've taught your chilm and grandchildren in and grandchildren in and school and Bible wool. I've been on the urch council and served my offices in the congresion and woman's organision. When work needed be done, I was there. I'm telling you all this to g, but to establish the that I am just like you a regular person.

Or, I was a regular per-L. I am feeling my persond fading away as I bene bearer of another el: AIDS victim. Inside still the same me, but rywhere I turn, I'm faced the reality of who I'll come to other people en my illness becomes olic knowledge. You don't know that I am HIV positive. I am not ill; I look the same as I always have. I have told only my family and a few close friends whose confidentiality I can trust. I must cope with the possibility of dying from this disease. I must also deal with what life will be like when everyone knows that I carry the AIDS virus.

This virus came into my life through a blood transfusion, given before testing became commonplace. It's rare to contract the virus this way; most get it through sexual contact or drug use. Neither my husband nor I have any of these other risk factors. The virus came into my life through the blood that saved my life.

I haven't told you of my illness for a variety of reasons, some completely unrelated to AIDS. If you knew about this, I'd lose my presI want to be alive the day Bryant Gumbel tells America that a cure for AIDS has been found.

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I want to show how vour actions and words can affect someone like me. I need every scrap of hope I can lay my heart on.

ent identity and become "the woman who is dying of AIDS."

I've seen how you act when you hear someone has cancer. You treat cancer as if it were a god, ascribing it total power. When the prayer chain is activated for the person with cancer, first you recite the litany of cancer's accomplishments: you know six people who died horrible deaths from this same type of cancer, and you have little hope for this victim. "Glory be to the cancer; it's going to get us all." After you have gone through this ritual, establishing the hopelessness of the situation, you agree to pray. If you view cancer with such hopelessness, AIDS would surely have an even more elaborate worship litany.

I don't like that attitude. No wonder so many people die from cancer; their friends tell them over and over in little ways that there is no hope. I have enough problems without being told, at this point, that there is no hope.

My doctor tells me that there is definitely hope for me in the forms of better treatment and eventually a cure. Statistics on death from AIDS over the past 10 years do not reflect the benefit of the treatments t have become available the past few years. N medications and ones being tested are chang the outlook. Those who HIV positive and pers with AIDS are living lon all the time. I want to alive the day Bryant Gu bel tells America that a c for AIDS has been foun need courage to fight to s healthy and encouragem to do so. I need frequent minders of God's trem dous love for me, of G marvelous promises to with me, and of his power heal.

What I don't need are stant reminders of how rious AIDS is and wha mountain I face. I am ready bombarded w hopelessness. My cou sent me a card when found out I was HIV p tive. It wasn't a "get w card, it was a "thinking you" card. The unspo message: "You cannot well, and I am thinking how horrible this is." stead of a message of couragement, it seeme sympathy note regard my impending death. may think I am being percritical to find fault simple piece of paper f Hallmark, but I want ow how your actions and rds can affect someone e me. I need every scrap hope I can lay my heart

You may say that I am deving myself of your supert by not telling you of my lease. It's a sad fact that if yere to tell only my fellow urch members, the entire munity would be well formed of my situation by that the more talking among urselves about me than king about me to God in ayer.

I already have a distinct ture of how you view the DS epidemic. During one our Bible studies somene ago, you decided that DS is God's judgment on mosexuals. Just why God ould chose to punish me the actions of homosexls isn't clear to me, but u probably have a theory that, too. It seems odd at we hear a message of e and grace, but when it's inslated into our lives, it mes out differently.

I'm as guilty as you on is point; I shudder to ink of how many people drive away by subtle ings we do or say. I've been Christian for decades, but ur attitudes have pushed me away. If I am offended, think how much easier it could be to offend someone on the fringe of the church, whose faith may be new and fragile.

So, just what will you do when you know I am HIV positive? There is virtually no chance of contracting the virus through casual contact: hugging, touching, using the same dishes. . . . Will you treat me differently anyway? Will you cringe if I admire your baby? Will 1 take my casserole home untouched from potluck suppers? What will you do? The Christ whose name we bear does not turn away, but accepts with outstretched arms.

I crave your love and support. I need the collective arms of my congregation around me, lifting me up in prayer for healing. I need you to encourage me in my faith and to help me have courage to face the future. I need you to laugh with me, share your faith with me, and help me to lead a normal life. But I wonder what you will do....

The author is fighting for her life. Jackie Pine is a pseudonym. I need
you to
laugh
with me,
share
your
faith
with me,
and help
me to
lead a
normal
life.
But I
wonder...

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Family Matters

Penny Long Marier

About a year ago, as I was traveling by plane, I was seated next to an 11year-old boy. He told me about his school, hobbies, favorite books, and his "very brilliant" father, a professor. Though he didn't come right out and say it, I managed to piece together the fact that he no longer lived with his father.

After engaging me in a fairly sophisticated discussion about the Persian Gulf situation, he looked into my eyes and asked, "Do you know what I wish? I wish that I had known my grandfather. I think that if I knew him we would ride bikes and do sports and things together. I think that we would have been good friends."

When the plane landed he turned to me and said, "It's really been nice knowing you for an hour." This little boy, like many children today, measures his significant time with adults in minutes and hours.

he family
structure in this
country has changed
dramatically since
the "family fifties."

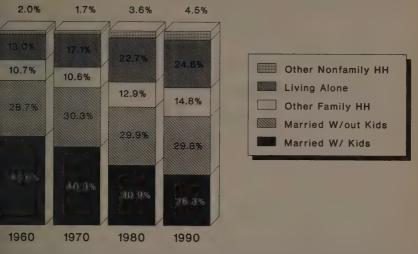
The Changing Family

About 15 years ago, sociologist Pet Berger commented in his book Fa ing Up to Modernity: Excursions Society, Politics and Religion (Bas Books, 1977) that the church and the family were the remaining "media ing structures" for community in the modern world. In a highly mobil largely impersonal urban society, tl intimate relational ties once provi ed by close neighbors and extende family had virtually disappeared. I deed, it seemed that the traditional or nuclear, family and the loc church were the only places le where persons of diverse ages at life stages met regularly for worshi work, and nurture. Fifteen years la er, is the family still an effective "h ven in a heartless world"?

The family structure in this coutry has changed dramatically sinthe "family fifties." Let me brief summarize these changes:

The traditional family is no long the norm. At the close of the fiftical almost half of all households consisted of married couples with children By 1990, a little over a quarter we made up of two parents and the children—almost a 20 percentage point decline in 30 years. While the traditional family is clearly not the sociological norm, many American still contend that traditional family values ought to be the standard. The perspective is tinged with nostals for "the way things used to be."

The Changing Structure of Households in the United States



ta are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Household and Family Characteristics: March 1990 1989," *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 447, Figure 1, and from the U.S. Bureau of Census, "Household and Family Characteristics: March, 1960," *Current Population Reports*, Series 0, No. 106.

The traditional family is smaller, the average number of children per mily has dropped from 2.34 in 1960 1.81 in 1988. At the same time, the natural webs of intimate social lationships are limited. With the eakdown of the extended family, coss-generational relationships delop less frequently.

The traditional family is fragented. The shrinking web of family is is shaken by a host of other demtraphic trends. In her article, merica's Children: Mixed Prosects" (*Population Bulletin*, 45, 190), Suzanne Bianchi noted major creases in mothers working outde the home, in the rate of divorce, and in the number of unmarried others.

Since 1960, the number of workg mothers with preschool children as doubled; the number of working others with children 6 to 17 is about one-and-a-half times larger. Time with children is at a premium in dual-worker families, according to a recent study.¹

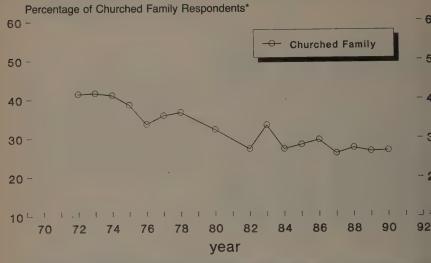
In addition, separation, divorce, and remarriage are more common. Between 1950 and 1981, divorces increased from 385,000 to 1.2 million annually and the divorce rate more than doubled. Since 1981, the divorce rate has leveled, though remaining high. Family relationships must be increasingly resilient to endure the strains of marital conflict, breakup, and new family configurations.

A final trend is a marked increase in the number of children born to unmarried mothers. In 1960, one in 20 births was to an unmarried mother. By 1987, the statistic was one in four.

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¹Steven Nock and Paul Kingston, "Time with Children: The Impact of Couples' Work-Time Commitments," Social Forces, 67 (1988): 59-85.

Churched and Married with Children 1972-1990



*Protestant, married with children under 18 and attending church several times a year or more from a nationwide random sampling.

Data are from Richard Niemi, John Mueller, and Tom Smith, Trends in Public Opinion: A Compendit of Survey Data (New York: Greenwood Press, 1989).

Overall, a high divorce rate and an increase in out-of-wedlock births have resulted in a rise in single-parent families. Between 1960 and 1990, the percentage of children living with one parent—usually the mother—increased from 9 to 22 percent.

Family structure in America today takes many forms. The fragmented family has contributed to an entirely new American family portrait. This picture is varied and poses new challenges for community life. In sum, a snapshot of 100 present-day households would include: 26 traditional families; 29 childless couples (including empty-nesters); 25 "families of one" (mostly young professionals and widowed persons); 15 single-parent families; and 5 "families" of unrelated persons.

The Nostalgic Church

How has the church responded this changing family structure? F cent research suggests that it has r risen to the challenge.

Fewer traditional families in the general population means fewer to ditional families in the church. The proportion of nuclear family households has declined, so has the percentage of "churched" marricouples with children. Church families are also smaller. The net sult? There is good evidence that comminational decline can be traditional family's shrinking pied of the family household pie.

Nostalgia for the traditional fa ily in the church has increased as proportions have decreased. Cler and laity alike bemoan the demise arge, active youth programs." Usuly, the implication is that the nurch has somehow fallen down on e job. In truth, family-oriented proams were numerically successful the fifties because there were, simy, proportionately more families. The churches are doing no better or orse now. Our common nostalgia, it tems, is misplaced.

Scrambling to recapture the trational family, many churches by ass growing numbers of nontradical families. A 1986 study of an angregations conducted by Harterd Seminary in Connecticut found at today's churches are made up of sproportionate numbers of emptyesters and widowed persons. The merican church is aging faster an the general population. Who's issing? Young, single adults (a rowing cohort) and younger to mide-aged childless couples.

Strengthening the fragile webs of mmunity life in the family and the urch demands fresh approaches. rst, the church must redefine the otion of family. Nostalgia for the fifes' family is not productive: we ust face the realities of family ange. Second, the church must disver ways to "make family." Proamming that is responsive to the lemma of the fragmented family ust target the gaps in these fragile ebs of social life. In fact, many of e "fragments" naturally go togeth-For instance, a fatherless 11-year-I might find love and nurture in lationship with a single professionor a retiree. A recent book, The hurch's Ministry with Families ord, 1990), by Diana Garland and ane Pancoast, has many ideas for Oss-generational programming in ngregations.

N ostalgia for the traditional family in the church has increased as its proportions have decreased.

When ties of blood and marriage are fragmenting and changing, people search for other bases of intimate relating. The modern American may rightly ask: "Who is my mother? Who are my brothers and sisters?" In the Christian tradition, church ties transcend those of blood and marriage. The challenge today, then, is to be that kind of church: where each member is a brother- or sister-in-Christ. Paraphrasing my 11-year-old traveling companion, in Christ "I think that we would be good friends." And the best research still shows that we all need-and thrive onrisking and giving, mutually respectful of relationships. Whether in old or new forms, being a part of a family matters.

Penny Long Marler, Ph.D., is a faculty associate at Hartford Seminary's Center for Social and Religious Research, Hartford, Connecticut, where she teaches religion and society and is a consultant on parish planning to churches of many denominations. She is married to a minister of the United Church of Christ.

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A Place Apart

Herb and Judy Gifford



Deaconess Community Chapel

or us the problem was time. Finding time, especially a time when both of us could go, was the real difficulty. We knew the experience would be beneficial, so finally we just went.

Even before we arrived, we began to feel that we were indeed going to a place apart. We were struck by the location. Gladwyne is so close to Philadelphia, yet the setting was quiet and serene. Trees everywhere. Away from busy streets and highways. Stately homes dotting the landscape.

We drove up the circular driveway and parked in front of a small sign that read simply "Entrance." In retrospect, the simplicity of the sign was a reflection of what we were about to experience. A sidewalk led us on a curving journey to a small door cut in the massive stonework of the house.

We entered a small foyer an walked up three steps to an offic where we were greeted warmly. Bu even before we heard a human voice or saw a single person, we had sense of warmth and welcome. What a gracious old house! We could set the great room with its dark, carve panelling. It was the kind of room most people know only from movie

Sister Louise was told of our arrival. From then until our departures she was never far away, yet she hat the knack of not intruding on our provacy.

She told us of the house, its hi tory, its construction, and she took on a tour of many of its areas. Sl spoke of the paintings on the wa and the various works of art th grace the home.

Originally called Skylands, thouse was built in 1928 at an a

eximate cost of \$500,000 by Mr. I Mrs. William Wood. After a sucsion of owners, it was given by the v family to the deaconesses for use their community center.

As Sister Louise showed us to our m—the old master bedroom—she d us that the time we were spendin "A Place Apart" was ours. We lid do with it as we wished. And were also welcome to enter into the life of the community.

in our comfortably appointed bedm we found two Bibles, some deional books, a couple of general erest books, and a volume of short ries. There was a small black-andite TV that seemed a nod in the ection of modern technology, but o, perhaps, a sign that one comes

he time we were pending in "A lace Apart" was urs: we could do ith it as we ished.

re not to watch the world, but to e some time away from it.

cach of us had brought a book, in though we knew the house had libraries of close to 12,000 voles. Our busy schedules do not always the luxury of reading at leite. Perhaps in this place apart we ld do just that.

ollowing late afternoon worship, per was served in the main din-

ing room. All meals are buffet-style, except meals for some of the retired sisters who have their own separate dining area near their primary-care rooms. The meal that night consisted of barley soup, lamb stew, salad, bread and cold cuts. Mealtime conversation was a treat. Dessert was a specialty of Pennsylvania Dutch country, shoofly pie.

ime is not a problem for the deaconess community; time is a friend. And it is personified by Old Ben, a big grandfather clock in the great room. The clock chimes every 15 minutes and strikes the hours. Old Ben is showing his age. Occasionally the chimes shake a bit and strike each other, producing a less-than-clear tone. But even if beset with age, he stands and does his duty. And the community responds by keeping a schedule that is on time, but never threatened by time.

After dinner the sisters went their own ways. Soon the great house seemed empty, but we had no sense of isolation. Lamps glowed in various places. The soft light aided the sense of serenity and stillness.

We sat with Sister Louise and talked about a variety of things. We asked who turns out the lights and what we should do if we wanted to stay up later than the rest of the house. She had an answer no matter what we asked. All of her answers accommodated our needs. It was a wonderful experience to be in such a place apart and to feel a part of the place.

We headed for the library and sat by the fireplace in the gentle light of two lamps. The room had a comfortable glow about it. We read in silence, soothed by our surroundings. Through a doorway we could see the great room. It was dark outside the

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leaded glass windows, but never was there a sense of wanting to be anywhere else.

It was early (for us) when we headed for our room. The house was silent. Sleep was peaceful and restful.

he clock radio woke us the next morning so we could be ready for chapel. Worship consisted of a simple order of hymns, Scripture, and prayer. It centered on the needs of each other, the church and the world.

Breakfast, in the main dining room, allowed us to have whatever we wanted. We kept it simple: juice, cereal, toast and coffee.

That morning we learned more about the history of the deaconess community, its place in the church, its mission and some of the challenges it has. One of the real difficulties the deaconess community faces is that it is one of our church's best-kept secrets! The truth is that the community has a long and distinguished history and is able to be of great service to the church. Currently the deaconess community waits to have its future role in mission defined by the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America study of ministry. "A Place Apart" helps others get to know ELCA deaconesses, their commitment to service, and their value in the life and mission of the church.

The sun was shining that morning of our stay, so although it was a cool day, we decided to walk around the 16-acre grounds. We picked up leaves, some strange to us. We discovered bushes loaded with berries of various colors. We looked up into the bright, cold, clear blue air and watched as an airplane silently traced a thin vapor trail from north to south. We walked around the buildings of the complex and mar-

velled at the architecture. We had sense not only of God's creation, be what we human beings have be able to create using the gifts of God

It was time for a dinner of pochops and baked potatoes, alo

The Deaconess community is on of our church's best kept secrets

with salad and vegetables. Dess was ice cream. Simple fare, yet e gant and satisfying.

We left that afternoon with sor regret. Our busy schedule would allow us any more time in this beatiful place; we consoled oursely with the thought that we can return And we will!



Herb and Judy Gifford live in Ca sauqua, Pennsylvania. Herb is p tor of St. Paul's Lutheran Chur and Judy is coordinator of t "Growing Congregations Emphas of the ELCA's Northeastern Penns vania Synod. Judy served as conve tion manager for the Women of ELCA convention held in Anahe in 1990.



A Place Apart

he Deaconess Community of the ELCA, with more than 100 women, continues a ministry of service that began over a century ago. At present the community serves in the areas of health care, parish work, education, church music, administration and social services. Among those cared for by deaconesses are children and youth with special needs, the urban poor and the aging. These ministries take place throughout the ELCA and Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada.

A deaconess is a woman who affirms that she is called by God through the church to serve others. Through their community, deaconesses experience a unique solidarity.

The Deaconess Community Center is located at 801 Merion Square Road, Gladwyne, Pennsylvania 19035. As part of their ministry, the deaconesses offer to share their gracious and peaceful home with persons who are in need of a place apart for personal retreat. The cost is nominal.

Surrounded by vast lawns and trees, the home is a replica of an English manor house. Here the deaconesses provide an unstructured environment for solitude and relaxation in comfortable rooms, library, and chapel. There is opportunity for companionship with residents at daily worship, meals and in conversation.

Small groups are also invited to use the facilities for workshops, spiritual retreats and other meetings. Contact "A Place Apart" at the Deaconess Community Center at the address above, or call (215) 642-8838 for further information. ■

—HG and JG

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"Blessed are the meek, for they will inherit the earth." Matthew 5:5

The Shooting

Barbara Jurgensen

"Bob Moore got shot in the chest last night!" one of Claire Haines' students told her when she arrived to teach her 7th and 8th grade Sunday school class. Bob was a member of the class.

"Another gang shooting!" a second student exclaimed.

"He was riding his bike home from the Y," Bob's friend Lee added.

"He's gotta have a couple operations!" someone put in.

It was still hard for Claire, having grown up in a small Iowa town, to deal with the violence that was so much a part of the inner city she'd come to know.

After church, as she was getting into her car to go to the hospital, Lee asked if he could go with her.



As they rode along, she told h how worried people were that Bo gang might now try to strike back

"We have to!" Lee insisted. "The

can't get away with this!"

As Lee told of the baseball be broom handles and hockey stitutheir gang had stored in his barment, Claire remembered that she taught both Lee and Bob in the and 6th grade class, then "moved with them to the 7th and 8th grade class. She wondered if their for years of Sunday school together hande any difference.

They reached the hospital ro and found Bob looking pale

watching football on TV.

Lee wasted no time: "Bob, we go plan how to get back at those guy "Hold it . . ." Claire cautioned.

"We gotta," Lee pounded his fist the bed rail. "Or they'll think w chicken and pick off more of us." pulled a pencil and small noteb from his pocket.

Bob tightened his right hand a fist. "Deep down I'd like to sm

'em all . . ."

"Then let's get at it!" Lee pushis chair up close to Bob's bed.

Bob reached for the TV control is snapped off the game. Then

"It was like Jesus as standin' right here with me, and I knew that we shouldn't try to get even."



ked directly at Lee. "Maybe Missines is right—'Hold it.'"

They were all very quiet.

Bob cleared his throat. "I know wyou feel. I feel that way, too. But be been thinkin'... I've had a lot of he to think in here." A siren soundas an ambulance pulled up to the spital. "I was awake a lot last night d I've gone over and over the whole hig. I wanna waste whoever did s. Part of me does, anyway. But hat good is that?"

We'd be fighting for the honor of

gang."

'So what's honor when someone e is lyin' here with a hole in his est? Doesn't make sense!"

ee fell silent.

Last night," Bob began slowly, nen they brought me in there was other kid already here—11 years, with stab wounds. He said our up did it. So I'm probably the one y shot to get even. Does it just up goin"?

His mother was there and his litbrother, eight years old. And the tors said they didn't know if he'd ke it. His mom and his brother e cryin'. One of my doctors left me

vork on him."

lob blew his nose.

They worked and worked.... by did everything they could.... I then, with his mom and little ther standing there, he died...." A siren wailed as another ambulance came up the drive.

Then he went on: "I remember when you made us memorize those sayings of Jesus, Miss Haines. And Jesus didn't say, 'Blessed are the violent.' He said, 'Blessed are the meek—the gentle.' I didn't think much of those sayings then—but I did memorize 'em. Last night I found myself sayin' that verse over and over. Just like Jesus was standin' right here with me!"

Claire looked at Bob, almost as if she were seeing him for the first time. Even though his family wasn't interested in church, he had come to Sunday school ever since he was a small boy, by himself, and stayed for the service.

"It was like Jesus was standin' right here with me," Bob said again. "And I knew that we shouldn't try to get even. So tell the guys about the kid."

Then he turned to Claire.

"And keep makin' the kids learn those Bible verses." ■

The Rev. Barbara Jurgensen served an inner-city Chicago congregation before becoming an assistant professor at Trinity Lutheran Seminary, Columbus, Ohio. This is the third in a series of stories based on the Beatitudes.

Living Water

Morris O. Wee

When the woman of Samaria went to the well, she went to draw water. At the well she met Jesus, who spoke to her about "living water": "Everyone who drinks of this [well] water will be thirsty again, but those who

drink of the water that I will give them will never be thirsty. The water that I will give will become in them a spring of water gushing up to eternal life" (John 4:13-14, NRSV). After her conversation with Jesus, the woman rushed back to the city to tell people about him. But she left her water jar behind (4:28).

Why would this woman, who came specifically for water, leave her water jar behind? Because she doesn't need it anymore. She has living water from Jesus, and she is not thirsty.

You and I carry empty jars, too, and look for water to drink. We thirst for love, for forgiveness; we thirst for life that endures. We, too, need the water that Jesus brings.

The prophets Isaiah and Jeremiah speak of God as a "fountain of living water" that will make "streams in the desert" (Jeremiah 17:13; Isaiah 35:6). Jesus, too, is a fountain of living water. When the woman receives the water of Jesus, she will never thirst again: she can leave her water

Why would this
woman, who
came specifically for
water, leave her
water jar behind?

jar behind. And needn't carry our around, looking water, or whatev Drink of the water Jesus—in Baptis in the Word, in Lord's Supper—a we will never this again.

Some years a

our neighbors at our summer cal decided to enlarge their kitch. They began by digging just outs the kitchen wall. Suddenly, a for tain of water sprang from t ground, flooding the yard and three ening to wash away the cabin's for dation. Eventually, the rushing as sian well was controlled and pid directed the water away from house toward the shore, where washes noisily into the lake. eight years now that earthly "liv water" has been running, and sound of it fills the air.

So it is for any of us who meets us and we tap into that legiving water that springs in us, ingus with life and refreshment, at the sound of it fills our lives. We have the life-giving water. We, too, a leave our jar behind.

The Rev. Morris Wee of Northfi Minnesota, is pastor of St. Jo Lutheran Church.

Sarah's Letter

arbara Keesler Lamborn

postal system in terms a five-yearold could understand. Sarah rose on her tiptoes, pulled down the lever, and the letter was mailed. When it

started with postcards. My usband and I were on an extended cycle trip last year, and every few ays I sent my granddaughter Sarah postcard so she could follow our ogress. I learned when we got me that she treasured those postrds. They went to kindergarten ith her in her backpack, to Sunday hool in a little purse; and they went bed with her under her pillow.

The messages on the postcards dn't seem important (although I d think some of them were quite ver). What was important was at the postcards had come from e, across the miles, to her in her nily's very own mailbox.

In exchange for these treasures, rah decided to send me a letter. e told her mother what she would e to say, and together they sat at dining-room table, working on e letter until it was just right. rah signed her name, sealed the evelope, put on the stamp, and to tike the letter her own, she decor ed the back of the envelope with sikers that had kittens' faces on

As they walked to the mailbox, Erah's mother explained the U.S. arrived at my house a few days later, I called her up immediately. "Hi Sarah," I said. "How nice! I got a letter from you. It was in my mailbox today."

Very quietly she asked, "Did it have little kitty stickers all over the

back of it?"

"Yes," I answered. "It did."

That was all she needed to know. She dropped the phone in her excitement. "It worked!" she cried. "Hey, Mommy, it worked! Grammy got my letter."

Sometimes it takes a child to help us appreciate the wonder of the everyday. Sarah's letter reminded me how God works through human institutions to hold us together in love.

Barbara Keesler Lamborn, Columbia, Maryland, is a free-lance writer, the mother of three and grandmother of six. Last year she and her husband bicycled 3450 miles from Los Angeles to Boston in six weeks.

The Breakthrough

Barbara Sande Dimmitt

he organist lifted her hands from the keys, and eight-month-old son's guttural growls resonated in silence of the large, half-empty church. "Relax," I monished myself. "It probably doesn't sound as low other people." I rocked him in a futile effort to quiet relentless, incomprehensible noises.

This was the first time I had attended church in three months since Aaron, born with Down syndrome, I been diagnosed as having infantile spasms. The neurogist was clinically detached when he told us that this p ticular kind of seizure disorder "could have adverse velopmental consequences." The consequences, in case, were that Aaron's awareness and ability to response were disintegrating, and so was I.

I clenched the church bulletin so tightly that my habegan to go numb. How could we reach Aaron if he k retreating into a world that made no sense to us? No loser did his eyes follow suspended toys as we moved the from side to side, up and down. His response to m sounds was minimal and decreasing.

The pastor proceeded with the liturgy, and the per in surrounding pews spent mercifully little time gland our way.

My husband and I had an appointment to talk to neurologist the next day. At that time, we needed to dewhether or not to try a new and somewhat danger course of medication for Aaron. We had been told t there was only a slim chance of halting his seizures. The was no clear prognosis.

"Why did I come here?" I asked myself. "I can't even my mind on the service, much less feel any comfo Aaron's growling droned in my ear.

The second hymn: thank goodness. I sang from deep my body—maybe from deep in my soul. It felt good make a loud noise, to use all of my breath and inhale for Aaron quieted. For some reason, music still held so

Aaron's awareness and ability to respond were disintegrating, and so was I. gic for him, a faint reflection of the pleasure it had given in the few months he had lived without the seizures. locking, ever rocking, I began to separate the words of pastor's sermon from the deep, mellow vibrations of voice. He was speaking of Christ's prayer in the Garden ethsemane.

And Christ said, My father, if it be possible, let this cup s from me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as thou wilt' atthew 26:39, Revised Standard Version). The pastor nt on with the sermon, but my mind halted, then reced those words. My eyes, too long dry, filled with tears. ere had I gotten the idea that it was wrong to pray for thing but the strength to do one's best, to accept life's

llenges, to live one day at a time?

quietly, painfully, joyfully, I wept in the assurance that uld ask that my son not suffer. My hands transferred plate during the offering; my lips automatically formed words of the Lord's Prayer; the service proceeded, but vas focused elsewhere. Prayers for Aaron flowed ough me, clear rivers of relief at being able to say at , "This I do not want. I will accept it if I must, but I you to take it away."
The organist lifted her hands from the keys for the last

e. People rose, greeted each other, waited in line to ke hands with the pastor. I sat, undisturbed, listening

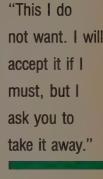
he slow breathing of my sleeping child.

at last, my breathing matching Aaron's, I rose to thank pastor for the only sentence of his sermon that I had lly heard. One single quotation from the Bible had rced the rigid barrier of my false courage, freeing me ace the unknown more squarely, in better balance.

wo weeks later, the new medication halted Aaron's sures, and he began his long, slow journey back to the

rld around him.

rbara Sande Dimmitt, her husd, Michael, eight-year-old Aarand six-year-old Rachel live in Grove, California. Aaron is now active, mischievous boy who nmunicates mainly by sign lanige, and whose first clearly spowords were "Good hug." The ter notes "the article describes response to a sermon in 1984 by Rev. William Rittberger at First heran Church in Albany, New





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Brief Prayers on News Items

Sonia C. Groenewold

Baltic Lutherans face new challenges

Now that the Baltic states of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia have achieved independence, Lutherans in those countries face a new beginning. In 1990 the number of children and adults who were baptized in Estonia was four times the number of Estonians born that year. There are few pastors, and many of them are beyond normal retirement age. Theological seminaries have just reopened. Educational, evangelism and social ministry programs all need development.

Eternal God, guide Baltic Christians as they deal with change in their lives and their churches.

♦ ELCA display celebrates multicultural heritage

"Our Multicultural Heritage," a traveling exhibit produced by the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America churchwide archives, contains a wealth of information on the various ethnic and cultural groups that comprise the ELCA. The display contains 67 laminated panels with photographs and narrative descriptions to celebrate the church's diversity. The display is available (Code AV-5351) for two-week rental for \$35 from the ELCA Distribution Service (call 800/328-4648); the borrower pays the cost of return shipping.

Help us celebrate our differences,

risen Savior.

Malaysians help train Bangladesh Lutheran

Bishop Julius Paul of the Evange cal Lutheran Church of Malay met with the executive committee the Bangladesh Lutheran Church find ways Malaysian Luthera could assist the Bangladesh chur Paul said the Malaysian Luthera involvement with the Banglade church will enrich church life in N laysia as well.

Radiant God, enable us to see the partnerships allow blessings to tra both ways.

North Dakota Lutherans give hope to Kurdish family

In 1991 many Kurdish families f Iraq in fear. Peace Lutheran Chu in Fargo, North Dakota, worked w Lutheran Social Services of No. Dakota and others in the commun to furnish a house and provide f and clothing for one Kurdish refu family.

Loving Lord, so much of your ation lives in violence and fear. O our hearts to share.

Remember to add to your d prayer list people and issues in local, national and internation news.

Sonia C. Groenewold is features itor of The Lutheran.

MISSION:

Community

Love One Another

ow do you define community? Most of us have come to think of community as tie that binds us together in our eness: our ethnic or cultural here, our religion, our social and ecocic status, our likes and dislikes, re we live or where we work. It is defines community as "a up of people residing in the same lity under the same government, a group having common inter-

s Christians baptized in Jesus ist, we define community as a of God. God gives us to one anor in community and commands to love one another.

omans 12:10 instructs us to "love another with mutual affection; lo one another in showing honor."

1 John 4:19-21 tells us "We love tuse he first loved us. Those who I love God," and hate their brother sisters, are liars; for those who lot love a brother or sister whom a have seen, cannot love God om they have not seen. The compandment we have from him is this: see who love God must love their thers and sisters also."

am reminded of a line from a folk g that my family "adopted" when five children were very young. were a celebrative family, maka festive occasion of every imagple event. In moments of joy and thanksgiving, in times of sadness and concern, we would always join hands, kneel in a circle of prayer and sing: "love one another, and bring each other home."

"Love one another with mutual affection; outdo one another in showing honor."

Romans 12:10

We are the family of God. We, too, are a celebrative family and should take every opportunity to celebrate the diversity of God's creation. We should also be able to name and claim one another as brothers and sisters, children of the same God and equal heirs to the kingdom. We should be willing to share the moments of joy and the moments of sadness by symbolically joining our hands and committing ourselves to love one another and bring each other home.

Dolores Yancey Director for Community and Organizational Development

RCH 1992 45

MISSION:

action

Literacy Project Builds Communit

COMMUNITY . . . the work of a literacy coordinator and a Synodical Women's Organization shows how it

happens.

The project was titled "Idea-to-Reality: New Reader Books for Southeastern Iowa Rural Public Libraries." At a board meeting of the Southeastern Iowa Synodical Women's Organization the project was suggested and enthusiastically approved: one quarter of the SWO convention offering would go for literacy! Offering monies would fund a travel grant for a new reader to attend the New Readers Congress in Washington, D.C., and new reader books for rural libraries.

At this point literacy coordinator Colleen Last contacted me, and together we discussed possible books and other suitable items to donate to libraries for new readers. (See the Mission: Action column, December 1991 LWT, for a related story.)

The SWO board decided to identify communities with a population of 2000 or under that had an Evangelical Lutheran Church in America church and a public library. Nineteen such communities were identified in the Southeastern Iowa Synod.

The books for new readers were ordered from the publishers, along with a catalog or flyer. When the orders arrived, Women of the ELCA bookplates were attached and the books were bagged in plastic draw-

string bags from Lutheran Brothood. A letter to each librarian a press release were included. cluster leadership retreat the bwere dedicated and then handed ered to each library.



Book carriers from the South ern Iowa SWO hand-deliver b for new readers to area librarie

Nineteen communities benefirom the care and concern of Synodical Women's Organization total of 156 books or videos were en to the 19 libraries. An addenus was all the "community volved in the project: the talk identifying, brainstorming, paing, pasting, sorting, packing, or ering.

That's one way to play out munity. Thank you, Colleen, an Southeastern Iowa Synodical Ven's Organization!

Faith Fretheim Director for Literacy

MISSION:

Growth

Meet the Rev. Karen Battle

ed most of my life in a 10-mile raof Trinity Luan Seminary ambus, Ohio)," the Rev. Karen e, Women of the A's new director educational reces.

t before attendhe ELCA semi-, she explored

al different Christian confes-. "I now embrace Lutheran theas my theology of choice after ne of searching. I knew I was d to serve God, from childhood." ren Battle attended Ohio State versity and Ohio University, ying journalism and communins, and worked in business for ile. She belonged to a small conation in Columbus where "memwere very affirming of my I became everything from lriver to treasurer." Karen decid-Okay, it's time." She went to on her Master of Divinity deat Trinity Lutheran Seminary single parent of two.

te was ordained at New Hope teran Church on Chicago's West. As she took part in Clinical Pas-Education at an area hospital, was angered by the lack of senity and compassion she encounl for people with AIDS. "AIDS is



a political disease because it largely affects a segment of our population seen as throwaway people. That means we need to do battle *first* to get folks' attention, *then* to get money to support efforts."

She took a position with an agency that worked to educate

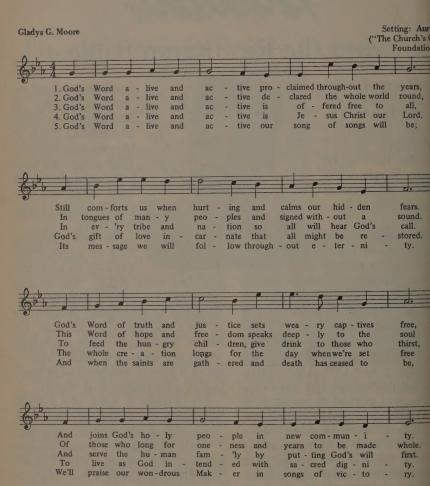
parishes about AIDS. "The church provides us a wonderful opportunity to grow, if we are willing—but growth is not easy," she says. Growth, for her, is "learning to value individual worth not because of what I believe about a person, but because of what God has said about that person."

On October 7, 1991, she started work with the Women of the ELCA as director of educational resources.

What are Karen's hopes for her ministry with Women of the ELCA? "More than anything, I hope to share and learn of other women's experiences, so that I can strengthen and be strengthened. There is tremendous diversity in our church and world, and we will all be the richer for experiencing it. My mother said a long time ago, 'Karen, put your hand on the plow and work away,' and that's what I'm doing . . ."

Cynthia Mickelson for Mission: Growth

"God's Word Alive And Active!"



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The Rev. Gladys G. Moore, an Evangelical Lutheran Church in America clergyperson and now an assistant to the bishop of the New Jersey Synod, composed the American Bible Society 175th anniversary song, celebrating community through God's word.



ers, from inside front cover

I) is the first time we have been nusiastic about the studies since merger. . . . Hooray for the nesses! Let's hope 1992 will be ally good.

Carol Ulrich Ashby, Minnesota

LWT Help?

n relate to many of the stories rief and comfort in "Jesus Wept" y/August LWT]. My mother just a month ago and I had a ear-old niece killed in a car dent. There is much comfort in wing they are with God and her is no longer suffering. here is a time of grief and ow that my family and I have going through for about eight s since our daughter, Nancy, us she is lesbian, and a year r when our youngest son, dley, told us he was gay. I went ugh denial, guilt, and blaming. ceived comfort from our pastors, who were accepting and understanding. A meaningful and helpful experience was attending the Constituting Convention of Women of the ELCA in 1987 when an interest group [for families of homosexuals] was held. This was the first positive experience I had with gay people outside my family and the reason I attended the convention.

I would like to know what the Women of the ELCA are doing. . . . I know there is a lot of pain and frustration with society and the church regarding gays. Can LWT help?

Jean Huffey Waterville, Iowa

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"Ujamaa is a Swahili word that means 'familyhood,' the entire community woven together in all of life." Lynda Tidemann, p.

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